

Hawaiian Gazette

12-PAGE EDITION.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1893.

MR. WHITNEY ON HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

We take pleasure in publishing this morning the following clear and suggestive interview with Mr. H. M. Whitney, manager of the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE Company. The interview was very generally published in the British Columbia and Sound newspapers, and is replete with information and facts which will go far towards giving the people of the northern coast correct impressions regarding our commercial as well as our political outlook. Mr. Whitney has shown rare ability in throwing into a couple of columns facts and deductions, either expressed or implied, sufficient to fill a volume; and the story told in these few thousand words will probably give quite as clear and comprehensive an account of Hawaiian affairs, without any display of prejudice or passion as any thing yet penned regarding the present situation:

Thirty-seven years experience in the Hawaiian Islands as a newspaper publisher and public official should make H. M. Whitney an authority on affairs of that remarkable group, and that gentleman being a passenger by the Warrimoo to Victoria, the Colonist obtained from him some rather interesting particulars.

"My papers," he said, "support the Provisional Government because we believe that the revolution—the deposition of the Queen and her ministers can be so called—saved the white population from great injustice and was in the best interests of the whole people. In ex-Queen Liliuokalani's ministry there were two whites and two natives, and in the legislature of forty-eight members about half the number were whites. The principal judges and other important officials were mostly white men. The immediate source of the trouble was that the Queen proposed, by a new constitution, to dispossess the whites of their offices and to disfranchise them. This could not be tolerated, and the whites would, if necessary, have fought for their rights, but fortunately they were able to secure themselves without bloodshed.

"The men who took office were not adventurers. Associate Justice Dole of the Supreme Court, who left the bench to become president of the new government, was one of the most respected judges, and his colleagues are men of standing in the commercial world, who personally have nothing to gain, but much to lose, through giving up their time to the public affairs. Their government has been the best in twenty-five years, a fact readily admitted by Minister Blount, who came from Washington if anything prejudiced against them, but after a thorough investigation went away quite satisfied that the public business was being very wisely conducted.

"The Queen's intention had been to deprive the foreigners of the very concessions which they had forced her predecessor, King Kalakaua, to make when in 1887 the popular indignation drove the then prime minister, the notorious adventurer Gibson, out of the country. She intended to do this by means of a new constitution so sweeping in its unjust provisions that at the first indication of trouble the only four copies in existence were destroyed or hidden. Though a reward of \$500 is offered for a copy of that document the Provisional Government has not been able to secure one.

"The Queen listened to very bad advice, for she would have been handsomely dealt with after deposition had she not been so stubborn. The crown lands gave her an income of about \$90,000 a year, and her salary was some \$20,000, and she might still have been in receipt of these amounts but for her open hostility to the Provisional government, which led to the cancellation of her salary some four or five months ago, but having a good income from her personal property she is still well off. This saving has helped materially in securing the surplus of \$120,000, the result of the Provisional government's operations up to the present. They have cut off a great many useless expenses, including the payments made to numerous 'hangers on' to the Queen.

"The annual revenue of the government is about \$1,500,000, made up, roughly speaking, of \$500,000 from customs, \$500,000 from the personal tax of \$5 per head and the property tax of one per cent. on the assessment valuation, and \$500,000 from rentals of government and crown lands, trade and other licenses, the school tax, land sales and miscellaneous receipts. There is only one governing body in the islands, there being no municipal institutions, so that these figures represent the whole taxation. The trade licenses run from \$50 a year for retailers to \$500 and upwards for wholesale houses, according to the amount of business transacted. The revenue from land sales is not very large, as the government land is leased by preference, these leases being put up at auction and disposed of to the highest bidder. The term of lease is usually thirty years.

"The schools are administered by a bureau of the general government. There are about 550 schools and over 10,000 scholars, with 200 teachers, half of whom are natives. English is taught in all the schools, and so education is compulsory, the rising generation will all be thoroughly familiar with the English language. The school system is admirable, and will bear comparison with that of any

other country. It was one of the best achievements of the old government, which established it.

"The labor laws are just and strictly administered by the government. All contracts must be made in the islands. The plantation laborers are from Japan and China. The Japanese are sent out under the supervision of their own government, which never loses sight of them, government agents in the islands keeping a record of the movements of every Jap, and a portion of the laborers' wages being paid to the Japanese consul, to be by him retained until the laborer starts to return to Japan, when they receive the money to take with them. The contracts are made for three years, on a liberal basis. The pay is about \$12 or \$13 a month, besides board and lodging, and the head tax of \$5 a year is paid by the planter in addition. Chinese are only admitted on the production of proper passports, issued by the Hawaiian consul at Hongkong, and the few who obtain entry on passports fraudulently transferred to them are returned to China on discovery of the fraud. There is no admission tax, except the \$2 hospital fee, which all passengers, white and other, have to pay upon landing, excepting of course the tourists making only a short stay. Stowaways are not allowed to land, and if they do get ashore they are arrested and returned. The United States law preventing the landing of paupers by the requirement that each immigrant must have \$30 at least, will probably be adopted.

"The population of the islands is as follows: Japanese 20,900, Chinese 15,300, Hawaiian natives 34,000, besides 6,500 half-whites. Of other foreigners there are 18,500, including the Portuguese. This gives a present total population of 95,200, against 90,000 at the census of 1890. Besides the natives only the white foreigners have the right of franchise. The Japanese government has been strongly urging lately, that the Japs should be given the right to vote, but to this the Hawaiian government refuses to consent.

"Though the American population is considerable, the interests of the United States are much greater in proportion; in fact they overshadow all other interests: The American capital invested is about \$28,000,000, against \$5,000,000 British and \$2,000,000 by Germans and others. The exports are almost exclusively to the United States, and the imports from the country amount to a very considerable value.

"This capital is invested mainly in the sugar plantations, the first of which were established about fifty years ago. The sugar crop this year will be about 135,000 tons, which, at \$75 a ton, represents upwards of ten million dollars. All this sugar is sent to the United States, under contract made with the United States sugar trust, of which Claus Spreckels is the San Francisco agent. There is no trust in the islands, and the contracts are made with the individual planters, for five years, commencing January 1, 1893, and under these the price paid for Hawaiian sugar, delivered in San Francisco, is to be the ruling price of Cuban sugar in New York on the same day. The sugar is sent in sailing vessels as well as in the steamers. More than one-third of the whole amount is carried in Claus Spreckels' ships. All the plantations are on a large scale, and operated mostly by incorporated companies, but in these there are a great number of small shareholders.

"Bananas are another source of wealth. They also are grown mostly by foreigners, and the Chinamen thrive on this industry. Most of the export business is handled by one firm—Marshall & Campbell. They send out about 150,000 bunches a year, worth, say, \$75,000. The whole trade was with San Francisco until the new steamers gave connection with Victoria and Vancouver.

"The rice raised is largely for home consumption, this being about two-thirds of the whole crop of 30,000,000 pounds. The rest is sent to San Francisco. The rice is grown almost exclusively by Chinese, who have done wonders in this line, reclaiming great tracts of swamp lands in which the rice thrives, but which had hitherto been regarded as quite useless. The Chinese rent the lands, often paying from \$5 to \$10 a year per acre, and get rich upon the proceeds.

"Sheep raising is another important industry, and the family of Sinclairs alone have 150,000. The wool produced is of superior quality and commands a good price. It is sent to San Francisco.

"Other articles of export are molasses, hides, pineapples, oranges and other fruits. The alligator pear, which grows in great profusion, is very much in favor, but is not yet exported except in small lots, for want of cold storage facilities. As an instance of the value set upon this fruit by those who once acquire a taste for it, it may be mentioned that cases are shipped in the refrigerators of Spreckels' boats on each trip for the use of his family and friends.

"The total exports of the islands amount to some \$10,000,000 a year on the average, and the imports to \$5,000,000. At this rate the Hawaiian Islands would soon become very rich, but as the producing capital is partly owned abroad, of course a portion of this profit goes out of the country in interest and dividends. There remains, however, enough to appreciably increase the general wealth year by year.

"The native Hawaiians have the reputation of being spendthrift and improvident, and they very generally deserve it, for it seems an impossibility for them to keep money. A change for the better is gradually being worked, thanks to the savings bank system, which is popular and producing good results. The number of accounts open for natives, and the amount on deposit, are growing annually, and to encourage the habit of thrift the government allows on small accounts a very liberal interest, lately increased to as high as six per cent., so that the money would not be withdrawn because of the general disturbance of business.

"The splendid churches in Honolulu are striking evidence of the wealth of the people. The new Congregational church, for instance, which cost \$150,000 is all paid for, though only opened last New Year's.

"There is nothing new in the political situation, but we hope that something permanent will soon be decided upon, as trade suffers from the present uncertainty. The Provisional

government will probably continue to administer affairs until a decision is arrived at, whether the time is short or long. Should it be determined to continue as an independent country, under U. S. protection or otherwise, the franchise will probably be amended in some way. The mass of the native population care very little who rules. Especially is this the case with those living out of Honolulu.

"The former Legislatures were elected for two-year terms, and met only once in two years unless called for a special session. The members were paid \$250 a session. At their last session the amount was raised to \$500 for the future. In the ordinary course the Legislature would be elected next February and meet in March or April, to sit for about four months, but it is now doubtful when one will be elected.

"Travellers from Canada should bear in mind that only Hawaiian or United States coin is current in Honolulu, and all other, even British gold, is subject to a heavy discount, which in the case of English silver is often 35 per cent., while the Canadian silver is not taken at all."—(Victoria, B. C.) Colonist.

G. A. R. FUNERAL.

Burial of Comrade Geo. W. Yarrick, of Wailuku, Maui.

The remains of George W. Yarrick, late of Wailuku, Maui, and an honored member of Geo. W. De Long Post, G. A. R., reached Honolulu per steamer Claudine on Sunday morning and were taken in charge by Junior Vice-Commander L. L. LaPierre, the officer detailed for that duty. The casket was draped with the American flag and conveyed to Nuanu cemetery.

At 9 A. M. Post Commander J. N. Wright, attended by his officers and a fair representation of the resident membership, met at the G. A. R. burial plot, where they buried their old comrade according to the beautiful and impressive ritual of the order.

Comrade Yarrick was born at Suffield, Ohio, September 23, 1830, consequently was 63 years of age, being buried on the anniversary of his birthday. He enlisted in Company K, 19th Regiment, Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, serving three years and receiving an honorable discharge. None knew Comrade George Yarrick but to esteem him for his strict integrity, as well as for his kind and genial nature. He leaves a widow and one son to mourn his death.

Spreckels in Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 12.—Claus Spreckels, of San Francisco, with his son and confidential manager, Adolph Spreckels, is in the city. The latter, in discussing the situation in Honolulu, said that there was, as yet, no movement on the part of the Provisional government of a permanent character, nor was there any well-defined movement towards restoring the deposed monarchy. He said that the opposition to annexation was not in opposition to the United States. The issue at stake was of vital importance to the planters and sugar raisers. "We can't raise sugar anywhere in the world without the cheapest kind of labor, and there is but one place where anything like wages is paid and that is Louisiana, where the planters receive a bounty which reimburses them for their large labor expenditure. In the Sandwich Islands we must rely on coolie labor. The laws of the United States forbid the importation of contract labor and annexation simply means the ruin of the sugar interests of those islands."

A Visiting Journalist.

In speaking of the passengers by the Warrimoo to Victoria, the Colonist says: "H. M. Whitney is the pioneer journalist of the Hawaiian islands, having gone there in 1856, from Rochester, N. Y., and established as a weekly the flourishing newspaper, now the DAILY COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. He is the president of the publishing company issuing, besides the above named paper, the WEEKLY HAWAIIAN GAZETTE and the Daily and Weekly Kuokoa, a well written sheet in the native Hawaiian language, which in English would be called the Independent. They issue also the Planters' Monthly Magazine, and that most interesting of guide books—the Tourists' Guide to the Hawaiian Islands. Before the revolution abolished all such titles this gentleman was the 'Hon.' H. M. Whitney, having been for a long time one of the twenty-four privy councillors of the late King Kalakaua, and for nine years (two terms) he was also the Hawaiian postmaster-general, an office corresponding to that of the deputy head of a Canadian department. Mr. Whitney is taking a holiday, and will visit the World's Fair.

Send a copy of this week's HAWAIIAN GAZETTE with your letter.

MAUI NEWS.

A NEW POLICE CAPTAIN FOR HONOLULU.

Stray Scribbles—Personal Notes, Etc.

MAUI, Sept. 23.—Prof. Stoeckle, the gentlemanly proprietor of Hawaii's only phonograph, has been giving pleasing exhibitions in Makawao and Kahului during the past week. Selections from the U. S. Marine band are an especially interesting feature of his entertainment, not to say a word in disparagement of any one of the hundred new cylinders recently received from Washington, D. C. After a successful tour of Maui, he departs today for Kauai via Honolulu.

Next week Mr. L. A. Andrews and family remove from Makawao to Honolulu. The gentleman after efficient service as deputy sheriff and member of the road board departed to the capital to fulfil the duties of senior captain of police in that city.

Mr. A. Hocking has accepted the office of deputy sheriff of Makawao. His appointment to the position gives general satisfaction among the people of the district.

During all last Sunday and for several nights recently the steamer Hawaii was noted swinging idly at moorings in the lonely little bay at the terminus of Maliko gulch. Was it opium? Or was it piracy? A cloud of mystery enveloped her designs until some one coolly gave the information that she was loading machinery at Huelo and preferred the calm and security of Maliko to the turbulence of Huelo.

The September evening of the Makawao Literary Society occurs at the Paia residence of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Simpson next Friday night, the 29th inst. A programme of unusual interest is expected.

At a meeting of the Wailuku Dramatic Association held last Thursday night—the old company was disbanded. The gentlemen will reassemble next Monday evening—reorganize, determine upon a date for another entertainment sometime before Christmas and transact other business of importance.

Mrs. W. D. Alexander of Honolulu and Miss Helen Chamberlain recently from the U. S. who will take charge of the little foreign school at Haiku, are soon expected at Haiku (if they have not already arrived by last night's steamer.)

E. Hoffman Esq., collector of Kahului, has been making a brief visit to Hana.

Miss Hattie Hitchcock departed last night for Hilo after having a rare good time at Makawao.

J. O. Carter, Jr., of Honolulu is to enjoy ranch life at Haleakala for a short time.

J. W. Coville, Esq., is to manage both Paia and Hamakua upokos plantations, judging from dividends the gentleman is a most efficient financier.

No "Wharf and Wave" items this week, though both the "Anna" and "Consuelo" are noted among the departures from San Francisco; however, no advice has as yet been received at Kahului.

Government schools in Wailuku and Makawao districts have opened with unusually full roll-calls. Huelo is somewhat behind, and one of the Spreckelsville schools has been given up, owing to changes in plantation labor.

Miss E. Munton has resigned from the Makawao school and has taken up her residence on Kauai, Miss L. Kinwa, a graduate of Maunaloa Seminary, is now teaching in the school.

"Jinny," the itinerant negress, who is well known in Honolulu and has trotted up hill and down dale throughout Makawao recently sometimes cooking in a family for a few days and sometimes telling fortunes, departed for Hana this week undoubtedly desiring a change of scene for her peripatetic prophecies.

It is rumored that Peter Joseph will soon establish a corn mill in the Kula section "where the corn is waving, Annie dear" and where that staple looks green and thriving in spite of the dryness.

By the way it would repay one to mount his horse and ride away to a little Japanese village nestling on the mountain side amid the

corn lands of Haleakala Ranch. Perhaps Fukuda who keeps a neat little store there would kill a chicken and entertain a well-disposed stranger most hospitably.

A tennis club is being organized by some of the young ladies and gentlemen of Makawao. The court is situated at Kaluanui and field-days are to come on alternate Saturdays with the Polo games.

Puomalei Dairy has been cutting much hay this season and selling it readily.

Pay your poll taxes, gentlemen of Maui before the 30th inst. Remember the 10 per centum.

Maunaloa Seminary girls were entertained most charmingly during an hour of Thursday A. M. (21st); it was the phonograph.

What about local circles, teachers of Maui?

Polo game at Makawao this P. M. Weather:—More than dry.

Through Passengers.

Among the prominent through passengers by the Warrimoo last week were Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Trade and Commerce of the Dominion of Canada and for some time acting Premier. He is en route to Australia to perfect trade relations between Canada and the Colonies, and is accompanied by his private secretary J. L. Payne.

Mr. Sanford Fleming, of Ottawa, well known as the great Canadian advocate of the Pacific cable scheme. He will spend a few months in Australia, and while there will endeavor to increase the interest in the project and formulate some definite policy which will enable it to be carried to completion.

Captain George W. Bell, U. S., consul to Sydney, Australia. Captain Bell is an old Chicago newspaper man, but for the past three years has been a resident of the State of Washington. He is an amiable gentleman of much ability, and is, moreover, an enthusiast on the Nicaragua canal, and has recently delivered several lectures in different parts of the country on the importance of this enterprise to the Pacific coast.

Mr. Bell is the author of several well known publications, among them being the "The New Crisis," "Trammeled Trade," "The Issue of '88," "American Shipping."

Mr. Bell was driven around the city yesterday by his friend Mr. F. H. Miller. After having the matter fully explained to him Mr. Bell left Honolulu an avowed annexationist.

R. C. Ferguson, of Vancouver, B. C., goes to Australia for the purpose of looking into the lumber trade between Australia and British Columbia. Mr. Ferguson is the representative of the British Columbia Mills, Timber and Trading Co., one of the largest corporations in North America.

Glee Club Concert.

The association hall was well filled on Saturday evening to hear the concert given by the Glee Club in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association library.

Mr. F. M. Wakefield is to be congratulated on the efficiency of the club's singing. The voices blended well and showed careful training.

The opening part song, "Maiden of the Fleur de Lys," by Sydenham, did not give opportunity of showing the best quality of the voices. This was atoned for in their second piece, "You Stole My Love."

In the part song, "Where Wavelets Ripple Gaily," Mrs. E. D. Tenney's voice was heard to good advantage. The club also sang "Song of the Triton."

In the solo singing, Mr. Wakefield rendered "Only in Dreams," in his usual happy manner and had to respond to an encore. Mrs. Tenney sang "Love Me Sweet With All Thou Art," and Mr. Chas. Booth "Love's Sorrow," each being recalled. The violin playing of Mr. Rosen and the cello and organ playing of Mr. Taylor added not a little to the success of the concert.

Fined \$400.

Victoria, B. C., exchanges record the fact that the captain of the Warrimoo was fined \$400 by the customs authorities at that place for a violation of the customs. The infraction of the law occurred when the steamer made her last trip.

The Illustrated Tourists' Guide

That popular work, "THE TOURISTS GUIDE THROUGH THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS," is meeting with a steady sale both at home and abroad. Tourists and others visiting these islands should be in possession of a copy of it. It is a perfect mine of information relating to the scenes and attractions to be met with here. Copies in wrappers can be had at the publication office, 46 Merchant street, and at the News Dealers. Price 50 cents.

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September 25, 1893.

To trust is bust, to bust is bad and a salt trust has made the people of Honolulu and the islands generally pay just a little to high a price for this article. We are going to revolutionize the salt business and bring the price down to something about what it should be in these times. We have taken over the entire product of a salt company in this district and by an agreement with the manufacturers we are to control the output. For almost any purpose, it is quite the best quality of Hawaiian salt and we can supply it in quantities from one bag to a thousand.

There are a great many purposes for which the Keystone Beater may be used besides mixing eggs. It will whip cream, pulp fruit and prepare ingredients for puddings and desserts very much better than by any other means. It is considered by competent judges to be the best thing of the kind ever used.

The building now occupied by C. O. Berger and Robert Grieve is being made to look like new by the use of Hendry's Ready Mixed Paints. If you want to ascertain just what space and how freely it covers, watch the painters at work on Merchant street. Private residences in the suburbs are being titivated off with Hendry's Ready Mixed and before long, whenever you see a painter at work, you will know he is using our paint, because it is the acknowledged superior to any paint in this market. And they're cheaper.

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